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## REVIEW

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## BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, October 13. 1711.

Am brought by meer Violence of an Author, quoting my Paper, and mbole Introduction you have in my last, to enter into a discussion of the probable Conditions of a Peace; a certain Author asham'd of his Argument, calls upon me to justifie the Language of the Times, which he lays, is, That no Peace can be mide, without giving uppain so the House of Bourbonne; he might as well call upon me to justifie and maintain Transubstantion; for he, nor any Man living, ever heard any Thing like it from ms.

But since this Petulant Writer obliges

me to speak, I shall do it, as I do in all Cases, with Plainness and Freedom; for as I desie him to make it out, that I am under any Man's Direction, so I sear none of his Scandal, nor any Man's Censure publick or private, where I am fure I am right—— I believe my Notions of this Mattermay differ a little from both Sides—And our difference lies much in this Question, What do you mean by SPAIN? A Question which People, in the present Debate, hardly permit themselves to think about.

If by SPAIN, you mean at 1 do, the whole undivided Monarchy of spain, I am fo far from being asham'd or affaid of what

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I Printed Septemb. 1. in Review N° 69, which this Slanderer has quoted, that I lay it again, that to give it up to the House of Bourbonne, is a Thing, in my Opinion, so Absurd and Ridiculous, that you ought as soon togive up Ireland to them, &c. as I said before; so that the Impertinent Quoter of this Review, is wholly disappointed in his Quotation. I what I said then, I say again—

BUT I do confess, that if you should ask me on the other Hand, whether I would give up Spain THUS, to the House of Ansfria NOW, where the same Branch who is to possess, is like to be, or shall be Emperer too? I would answer in the same manner exactly; I explain myself thus.

THE WAR, which has now Embarrals'd Europe, and for Twenty Year has overe whelm'd us in Blood and Desolation, what has it been made for? The pretence has all along been to preferve the Badance of Power-See the Preamble to the Grand Alliance for this; We have not fought against the Person of Lewis IV, or against him, as King of France, abfiradly and meerly, qua King of France; it was never in our View to Conquer France, take away his Crown, and policis his Dominions; Trading Nations never fight for Conquest, It is PEACE we fight for, and it is the Exorbitance of any one Branch of the Power in Europe, that we fight against, because it is Deftructive to the Peace and Safety of the reft; We found it is France, and in the House of Bourbonne, and therefore we fall upon it there; if we find it in Germany or Spain, in the Hope of Austria, or in any other House, we must fight with it there-For all Exorbitant Power is the Enemy of Europe's Peace.

To take then this Exorbitant Power from the House of Bourbonne, and give it into the Hands of the House of Austria; to pull it down in France, and set it up in Germany, this is doing nothing at all; it is pulling down with one Hand, and building up with tother—— It cost Europe 40 Years War, and an infinite Expence of Blood and Treature once before, to pull down the Austrian

Greatness and Power, which was reduc'd to a happy Ballance, at the Treaty of Westphalia, Anno 1648. It has cost Europe above 20 Years War, and the like Expence of Blood and Treasure, to pull down the French Greatness, which was grown Exorbitant; And shall we set up the same Monster in Germans again, which worried Europe so long bosore?

Glorious is the Wisdom of Providence, in all its Actings with Men! and in this especially conspicuous; That now we come to Recognize the Wisdom the Necessity, and the Policy of the Treaty of Partition made by King William, which I say the less to there, because I puspose to speak at large to it by itself; but to return to the Case.

And thus, I think, I have defended what I faid before; for I hope, as my Principles are steady, and all of a piece, so shall all I say from them on these Things be, and I scorn to be, in these Things, in the Dirrection of any Man.

But now what shall we say, when we come to the Great Decision of the Partition itself? — Who and who shall have Which and which? — For my part, Pil shoot one Bult at it, tho' I run the Rique of the Proverb; I put the manner of the Partition upon two several Fundamentals.

 The Partition must be made so, as may Establish a due Ballance of Power. 2. It make to make, as make faits the Support and Security of the Commerce of these Nations, which make it, TO and FROM the spanish Dominions.

As to the Ballancouf Pewer, I leave that

to a Head by itself.

As to the Security of our Commerce, no Parsition can secure it, by the meer Consequence of the Thing, without especial Provision for it; it must be fix'd by a Tarriff; or a Treaty of Commerce, to be made a part of the General Treasy; there are Conditions of Trade, with which, for my part, I would not care two Farthings who had Spain, I-mean fold Spain now; there are others, in which, without Old Spain, your whole Trade will be left, and there are others, with which, the you have old Spair, your Trade may be intersupted, and in the End, Ruin'd.

Thus, I fay, we are to diftinguish what we Understand by the Word Spain, either as the particular Kingdom of Spain, or as the whole Spanish Monarchy . In the last Sense, it cannot, without Ruin of all, he given up to King Philip, nor do I feethe least Reason to think, any such Thoughts ever enter'd into the Henris of any, the Rankest, and most implacable fory lit the

Nation.

If a Peace is now Transading, as we bope it is What Reason some People think they have to suggest, that it shall be Unsafe, Dishonourable, Separate, without our Allies, Sc. I know not; I am in hopes they speak without-Book - The Author lays I am lot intoethe Secret ; I am fate I am let into no such Secret, nor do l'defire to be -If any are in a Plot, for fuch I should call it, to give us up to France, to make a Peace without the Concert of the Allies, to give up the Monarchy of Spain, and to Ruin our Commerce, I say of them, as the Text, Enter not into their Secret O my Soul ! I know nothing of it, if I did, I would be the first to oppose it.

But hitherto, all the appearances of a Treaty, are carried on, as far as I fee, in

Concert with the Dutill; the Entl of Strafford; Her Majeffy's Plenipotentiary, who, we are told carries a Draught of the Propofals on both Sides, Whether does he carry them? I do not fay he carries them at all, but if he carries them any where, Is it not to the Dutch? - Do we bear the Dutch complain that they are left out? Or not Confided with? Or that they do not like the Articles? Do you think they would not Complain if it was otherwise? Sorely, till I hear they are uneafte and diffatisfy'd, till I fee something Fatal is agreed on, it is but Just, that we believe every Min a just Man, till something appears to the contrary a I'll never fay the Dutch are lest out, till I find they complain; I'll never believe we are making a Dithonourable Clandefline Treaty, till I find it so.

But it is the Language of the Times, lay they, that we shall give up Spain; Why then I live out of the World, and out of the Times, for 'tis not the Language of the Times, shee I beat, except you will have it be, as I fay, that it is the lealoufle of the Times, and I will be as Jealous as any Body when I fee Reason; and he that will be fo, before he fees Reason, is so to do Mifchief, and is no Man for me.

"It is very unhappy, that we must talk of Peace with to little Peate in our Stile, but it can be no otherwife; when People throw Stones in the Dark, and attack me with the Notions of other Men, they must be answer'd in their own Way-If it be the Language of the Times, that no fife Peace can be made without giving up the Spanish Mourchy What if a lafe Perce thould be made without it? Then the Times, as he calls it, would be afham'd of that Language, and I hope we shall live to see it.

But suppose we understand Spain only in a limited Scale, for the meer Kingdom of old Spain, What then may our Enquirer

TAY?

To this I Answer two Ways.

2. I am far from believing that no fafe Peace can be made, without giving up Spain; and could we get it in our Posfellion. session, I do not believe any Minister of State in Britain would be for part-

ing with it.

a. But neither will I be so positive as to say, that on the Foot of a Partition, no safe Peace can be made, without keeping it; for if that should be so, and we should never Master it, as for ought I see is very doubiful, we should be in a very bad Condition, for it would be a hard Case that we could have no safe Peace, without keeping what we cannot get.

But this is a nice Cale, and therefore I thall handle it with great Caution. I know the Zeal of some People will fire at the very Word \_\_\_\_\_\_ l'il flate it as clear as I can.

Two Things must be facult'd by a Peace, I mean relating to England, believes the Ballance of Power which respects the whole Confederacy.

1. The Protestant Succession.

2. The British Commerce to the Spanish Dominions.

If these are not secured, no Peace can be Sase or Honourable; if these are secured, any Peace is so: Let these be fully, and to our Conviction secured, I'll neither Enquire what's given np, or what is retained; if these are not effectually secured, thoe you had Spain and all the Spanish Dominions, you have made both War and Peace to no purpose.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. The Gentleman who fent a Letter to I the Author of this Paper Sign'd E. G. with ten Heads or Particulars, relating to the Affair of the Peace, and of the prefent Transactions or Negotiations enter'd upon towards such a Treaty, will be plead to give the Author reasonable Affurance of the Truth of Fact, or give him leave to know who he is, that he may know an whose Credit he Publishes the same, they shall be improved and Communicated as he desires.

THIS is to give Notice, That Mefficure Brock and Hellier of Landon, Merchants, who do now give such general Satisfaction in Recalling their New Natural Portugal Wipes in the said City, (being the best that have come from Portugal for many Years past) have for the more effectual supplying the other Parts of the Kingdom, caus'd Ships to Sail directly from Portugal to the following places, where they are Arriv'd with the like Natural Wines, being the only New Wines that are

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